

able to come through, but I cannot hold out any longer."

Then he, too, dropped to his knees beneath the waters of the Atlantic. According to the story of Moore, nine boats passed the Miss Miami after she was down on a sea closely packed with wreckage. He said that on Wednesday and Friday he saw planes flying overhead, but saw none on Thursday.

Miss J. Stevens Williams, wife of the consulting engineer in the employ of the Pan-American Petroleum Company, was aboard the William Green and took charge of the stricken pilot when he was rescued.

In his delirium, Moore fancied she was his mother and kept repeating: "Mother, you made me give up the automobile racing game, but don't take my plane away from me."

That Divine Providence had something to do with the rescue is the firm belief expressed by Capt. William Wachsmuth of the William Green. He said that something impelled him to go to a point of his regular course, and that when he did this he sighted the wrecked seaplane with its sole survivor.

It was dusk when he came from his cabin for the last time Friday night before going below and as he looked out over the waters he noticed an object. Using his glasses he saw that it was something waving. He turned his ship toward the object and although a high sea was running lowered a small boat.

As the craft reached the side of the overturned ship, Moore felt excited and in his arms and was unconscious for some time.

The William Green, an all tanker, left New York for Tampico on March 21 and was 375 miles north of Miami when she sent the wireless message of Moore's rescue.

The seaplane, a big machine which Moore had named Miss Miami, set out on Wednesday morning for Bimini. The weather was favorable at the start, but a few hours later a storm developed, accompanied by heavy seas and a high wind. It was thought at the time the storm might interfere with the flight and perhaps delay the plane in its trip to Bimini, but no particular fear for the safety of Moore and his passengers was expressed.

The storm continued, however, throughout the day and the night, and Thursday morning friends of the pilot and passengers, learning that the weather outside the harbor was unusually heavy, began to be alarmed. No word was received from Miami until they had arrived, although radio messages were sent and all ships asked to look out for them.

Every available airplane, seaplane and yacht at Miami and Sea Beach started to search for the missing plane, and all during Thursday and Friday night they continued the search within a distance of two hundred miles north, east and south of this port.

TWO PARLIAMENTS STILL TO RATIFY

Embassy Says Italy Will Adopt Treaty, but Obstruction Is Predicted in France.

WASHINGTON, March 25 (Associated Press).—The Four-Power Pact, to which the Senate gave its approval yesterday, has still to run the gauntlet of two other legislative bodies, namely the French Chambers and the Italian Parliament.

It has been tacitly understood that because of the genuine doubt existing in the last moment as to the fate of the treaty in the Senate, diplomatic representatives here have advised the Governments to defer action.

The British Government can give its assent to the treaty by a mere order in Privy Council. The Japanese Government is clothed with similar power. At the Italian Embassy it was said there cannot be the slightest doubt of favorable action in the Italian Parliament.

More doubtful is the action likely to be taken by the French Chambers. There have been some suggestions that while the French Government will eventually approve the Treaties of Washington as a whole, it would not be surprising if serious attempts were made to place reservations and even amendments upon them.

LEAGUE CONTROL FOR DARDANELLES

Britain, France and Italy May Ask Relief From Burden Caused by Rivalry.

PARIS, March 25 (Associated Press).—The League of Nations is likely to be asked to take control of the Dardanelles, it has been known, despite the secrecy the Allied Foreign Ministers have thrown around their deliberations here.

The rivalry between France and Great Britain in the Near East and the constant friction which has existed between them at Constantinople are pointed to in international political circles here as showing the practical impossibility of applying any scheme of internationalization to the straits that would suit all the Allies.

For that reason Premier Poincaré, the Marquis Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, and the Italian Foreign Minister, M. Schanzer, have discussed the eventuality of asking the League to relieve them of this burden.

HARDING MAKES 7,000 G. O. P. FAITHFULS HAPPY

WASHINGTON, March 25.—President Harding has signed approximately 7,000 commissions for postmasters since his inauguration, it was made known today.

Under present Civil Service rules each postmaster before appointment must pass an examination, and of the 7,000 appointed all passed with fair averages, it was announced.

AMERICA TO TAKE MORE ACTIVE PART IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Senate Approval of Four-Power Pact Sets Precedent for Ending Isolation.

HARDING FREE TO ACT.

Genoa Invitation Refused Only Till Treaty Powers Were Proved.

By David Lawrence
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 25 (Copyright, 1922).—Ratification of the four-power treaty abolishing the Anglo-Japanese alliance on the one hand and formally placing the United States in the Pacific League of Nations has given decided impetus to the growing movement for more international cooperation instead of national isolation.

The group in the American Senate which has insisted that the United States could get along without political involvement with other nations was found to be less than one-third, so that President Harding now can count upon a two-thirds vote in any proposal he may make for closer understanding with other nations.

The four-power treaty vote is a big precedent. Democrats and Republicans who voted for it cannot consistently change their position when Mr. Harding, for example, proposes that the United States become a member of the Reparations Commission to safeguard American rights in Europe. The vote in favor of American cooperation in questions arising seven thousand miles away from one coast line is a complete justification for a similar vote in favor of American rights three thousand miles from the other coast line.

Friends of the League of Nations plainly are happy over the result. They see the Harding Administration going through a process of evolution on foreign policy which will lead to bigger and broader international action.

While it is true, for instance, that the United States found fault with the program of the Genoa Economic Conference, declaring some of the items in it were political instead of economic, the fact is the American Government did not want to go to Genoa until it had demonstrated to the world that the treaties negotiated at the Washington Arms Conference could be ratified.

Another exhibition of Senate reluctance to a treaty signed by an American Chief Executive was feared and administration officials used almost the same language in referring to such a possible consequence as did Woodrow Wilson after he came back from Paris.

There are Republicans and Democrats who somehow feel that America has vindicated herself before the world in standing by a contract made by the Constitutional Executive. To that extent they admit that the Senate performance after the Versailles Treaty, while technically constitutional and perhaps thoroughly understood in America, was morally embarrassing to American influence and is still the subject of ill-feeling in Europe, where the alliance made on April 7, 1917, between the United States and the Allied Powers was welcomed as a departure from American traditional policy of no alliances with Europe.

Although the Senate has adopted a reservation proposed by Senator Brandegee stating that the Four-Power pact is not an alliance and does not commit the United States to armed force, there are few Democrats who believe the League of Nations was a commitment to armed action. They think it was just a flexible and gave as much freedom of action as the Four-Power pact.

Indeed, Democratic support of the Four-Power treaty was based largely on the argument that the Four-Power treaty was not inconsistent with the League of Nations covenant and that Article II of the Pacific Treaty is hardly different in essential particulars from Article X of the covenant.

So the Republicans are happy that they have put through the first big treaty of world-wide import and the Democrats are secretly joyful that the Republicans have become committed to international co-operation as definitely as the phraseology of the Four-Power Treaty indicates.

To the impartial observer, the record of the United States Senate on the Four-Power Treaty is hardly different from the votes on the Versailles agreement. In the case of the latter pact, there always was a two-thirds vote ready to ratify the Versailles Treaty with reservations. Republicans blame the Wilson leadership, which was uncompromisingly against the Lodge reservations on the ground that they nullified the pact.

DAY SHE WILL WED MICHAEL COLLINS WILL SOON BE SET



MISS KITTY KIERNAN.
Miss Kitty Kiernan, whose engagement to Michael Collins, the Irish leader, has been announced, is from Granard, in County Longford. No definite date has been set for the marriage, but it is expected that the day will soon be named.

AWAKENING AT LAST, PHILADELPHIA WILL BOAST OF GREATNESS

(Continued From First Page.)

tion. Grant that New York and Boston and Norfolk are nearer to the sea.

"But to Philadelphia you must concede that she is the home of American patriotism and the first city of the United States in all things essentially American. This Nation of 110,000,000 is the offspring of 3,000,000 centring around Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. In Philadelphia the Declaration of Independence was born, likewise the Constitution of the United States, the American flag, the first Congress and the first Supreme Court.

"Boston has its State House, but Philadelphia has its Independence Hall. New York had its inauguration of the first President, but Philadelphia had all of his greatest work. Boston has its Bunker Hill, but Philadelphia has its Germantown and Brandywine and Valley Forge, its Betsy Ross, its Liberty Bell.

"Chicago—well, Chicago does not enter this competition at all. "Philadelphia yields only to New York in manufactures and only to New York and Chicago in population. "The reason Philadelphia has been talked about and slept is that she has not talked about herself, and a lot of yellow ingrates have talked against her."

The local Real Estate Board reports that there are 9,500 industrial plants in Philadelphia, manned by 400,000 workers; that the city makes two pairs of stockings yearly for every man, woman and child in the country; that she manufactures more carpets and rugs than Great Britain and Ireland combined; that her bank clearings last year—forty-seven billion—would have paid one and one-half times the value of all the Liberty bonds issued and that her 450,000 individually owned homes, placed in a single row on 25-foot lots, would reach from Philadelphia to Denver and 188 miles beyond.

Philadelphia has been keeping most of this to herself, but now she is going to tell the world.

TRIBUTE TO GIBBONS PAID BY PRESIDENT

Anniversary of Cardinal's Death Brings Expression of High Regard From Harding.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—The Baltimore Catholic Review published today a letter from President Harding, paying high tribute to the memory of Cardinal Gibbons, whose death occurred one year ago.

"The President said the Cardinal was 'one of the men whom the nation could ill spare, for his long and earnest service for both Church and country had made him one of the most useful and wise counsellors in a wide realm of public concerns.' "He possessed in a marked measure the qualities of the statesman as well as the churchman," the President added, "and his influence was invariably exerted in favor of the best conception of America, its institutions and its destiny."

"Like others, who have borne a somewhat extraordinary burden in the public service, I had learned to appreciate and rely upon his sincerity and breadth of vision in many matters of public concern, and his death was a very real loss."

political experts still differ as to whether the vote was definitive of anything but a desire for a change in administration.

The Harding Administration stands to-day encouraged by the action of the Senate. More international cooperation is inevitable, and judging by significant statements made here and there in official quarters, the United States Government will from now on move itself attractively in world affairs.

GOVERNMENT FIXES FIVE-DAY WEEK PLAN OF ACTION IN COAL STRIKE

Public Will Be Protected at Any Cost, Both Sides Warned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Government has decided on a programme of protection for the public during the walkout of miners scheduled to start one week from to-day. Until work is suspended all officials will adopt a "hands off" policy.

But at midnight, March 31, the Government will issue a communication to Federal agents throughout the Nation outlining its course of action during the tie-up.

The Government will:

1. Order all agents to protect mining property against violence.
2. Warn both sides against any suggestion of violence and declare the attitude of the Government as "impartial," except inasmuch as the public interests are concerned.
3. Ask co-operation of State and State authorities in the enforcement of law.
4. Announce the miners must not interfere with men who want to work if the operators choose to keep the mines open.

In case of any violence the Government will then take extreme steps. That is all officials care to say on that point. They believe there will be no necessity for use of Federal troops.

After that the Government will see to it that there is no shortage of coal in any basic industries. It will make no attempt to force the miners and operators to arbitrate until it must—that is, until the coal supply is menaced.

A warning will be issued that no increased price for coal will be charged because of the suspension of work. Any violations of this will result in Federal prosecution.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—A complete tie-up of the Nation's entire coal industry by 200,000 non-union miners joining the solid ranks of a half million union workers was the programme adopted last night by the General Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America for the nation-wide strike set for April 1.

By a unanimous vote of its 116 members, the committee affirmed the policy of a general suspension of union workers, which prohibits separate district wage agreements, and followed this by directing district union officials to ask all non-union men to join the strike.

The resolution for an immediate call to the non-union men also provided that the "international and district unions exert all their powers and influence to bring about a strike in the non-union coal fields of America."

HADLEY HAS NEW CHORAL FOR CINCINNATI FETE

"Resurgam" to Have First Performance at 1923 Jubilee.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—At the Golden Jubilee May Festival in Cincinnati, which will take place during the first week in May, 1923, a new choral work by the celebrated American composer, Henry Hadley, will be given its first performance. It is called "Resurgam."

The score has just been completed and accepted by Frank Van Der Stucken, who returns to America as musical director of the festival. The poem upon which Hadley has founded his latest work is by Louise Ayres Garnett. It is subdivided into four sections and is written for a large orchestra, chorus, children's chorus, soloists and semi-chorus.

FORMER GLUCOSE KING IS DEAD OF PNEUMONIA

First Job, Lighthouse Keeper; Best Sugar Made Him Multi-Millionaire.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Charles Pope, once known as "the glucose king," and for years a multimillionaire, died today at his home here after a two weeks' illness, of pneumonia.

Mr. Pope attracted considerable attention in 1914, when he sold two beet sugar plants in Illinois, to the Corn Products Refining Company for \$2,000,000, the actual value of which was said to have been less than \$500,000. Good fortune had been his in the antitrust suit brought against the Corn Products Company.

Mr. Pope was born in England and came to Chicago when a small boy, his first job being a lighthouse keeper.

MAN NEEDS MORE THAN DAY REST IN SEVEN, ORDER DECLARES

Public Will Be Protected at Any Cost, Both Sides Warned.

DETROIT, March 25.—The Ford industries, except the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad, are to run on the five-day and forty-hour week scheduled to start one week from to-day. President Edsel B. Ford has announced. The factories will be closed Saturday and Sunday; 50,000 workers now employed will continue to receive \$6 a day; 33,000 new employees will get \$5 a day.

"Every man," Mr. Ford's announcement said, "needs more than one day a week for rest and recreation. 'The Ford Company has always sought to promote ideal home life for its employees. We believe that in order to live properly every man should have more time to spend with his family, more time for self-development, more time for building up the place called home.'

"Market demands warrant the operation of the Ford plants six days weekly, but we are satisfied that the five-day week is practical and it has been adopted as a permanent policy of the company. Adjustments naturally are necessary. In equipment and man power the plants will have to be placed on a basis where they can take care of production in five days weekly.

"It will mean work for 3,000 more men. It will mean more machinery. The goal cannot be fully realized at once, but as soon as possible it is the aim of the company to adjust its business so that it can be carried on without work on Saturday and Sunday."

Sunday work on the D. T. & I. has been reduced to a minimum.

GOMPERS LAUDS FORD FOR FIVE-DAY WEEK

Will Give as Much as 8-Hour Day, He Says.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In establishing a five-day week in his various plants, Henry Ford will gain as much as he did when he inaugurated the eight-hour day, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said today. He added:

"Mr. Ford will find the introduction of new plants beneficial for men in the aggregate as he found the eight-hour day, both as to quality of output and as to quantity."

KNITTING MILL HEAD ACCUSED OF ARSON

Fire Marshals Tell Court of Fire Bombs in Burned Factory.

Mimi Rizzuto, thirty-six, of No. 2010 Valentine Avenue, Bronx, President of the Adelphi Knitting Mills, whose building at No. 125 Prince Street, was partly destroyed by fire last night, was held by Magistrate Simpson today for examination on Tuesday on a charge of arson, with bail fixed at \$50,000.

Policeman Cohen was standing in front of the Adelphi Building last night when he heard an explosion and saw flames shoot out of the sixth floor. Assistant Fire Marshals Cole and Finn of the Arson Squad were with the first fire alarm to arrive.

Entering the plant of the Adelphi Knitting Mills, manufacturers of sweaters and ties, they detected the odor of turpentine. The fire was soon out, and the Assistant Marshals reported that the cause of the value of eight animal bladders filled with turpentine in the stock room. There also were many empty boxes.

WOOD, BREAD OR MEAT RUSSIAN OPERA GIFTS

Singers Starving, One Tenor's Voice Changing to Baritone.

ODESSA, March 25.—Presents of wood, bread or meat are more welcome than flowers to Odessa's grand opera singers. Among the gifts to the orchestra conductor of the famous playhouse is a box of chocolate.

Many of the best singers have left, but there are still thirty-five principals, and the orchestra is playing well.

The voice of M. Kanchan, a well known tenor, has recently changed to baritone, due to nervousness from lack of food. His salary of 15,000 rubles a day will only buy a half pound of bread.

QUEER HAWAIIAN FISH HAS FOUR-INCH EYES

Fishermen Take 150-Pounder of Kind Never Seen Before.

HONOLULU, T. H., March 12 (Delayed).—A fish of a species hitherto unknown to science, caught by a Japanese fisherman 12 miles off shore at a depth of 1,500 feet, was exhibited here, exciting great interest among ichthyologists.

The specimen weighs 150 pounds, is flat and almost circular, silver pearly, with a rattle with which he was playing. It was found in the yard of his house, No. 420, Honolulu, where it was taken to the Honolulu Hospital, where it was said he had slight chance for recovery.

EX-U. S. SENATOR WHOSE RIGHT TO WED IS UPHELD



Sen. HENRY F. HOLLIS

CHURCHILL SEES BRIGHTER OUTLOOK FOR IRISH PEACE

(Continued From First Page.)

tion, common action was taken by parties fundamentally in disagreement on other questions," the officers of the Sinn Féin "now appeal for common action to bring the outrages committed in Northeast Ulster before the public opinion of the world," was passed.

BELFAST, March 25.—The Ulster Government today announced a reward of £1,000 for information leading to arrest of the murderers of Owen MacMahon, a Catholic saloon man, and four of his sons who entered the city on a charge of murder.

The gunmen were busy again this morning. Three men ambushed John Bessford, a Protestant and an employee of a morning newspaper. He was wounded twice.

Several men entered the home of a coal hawker in Georges Street, East Belfast, set it afire and then shot a pony and a donkey belonging to the hawker.

David Christie was stopped in the street by several men who interrogated him regarding his religion. He fled, escaping unhurt, although a shot was fired after him.

LONDON, March 25.—The Intelligence Section of the Irish Office in Queen Anne's Street was raided and ransacked by agents of Irish extremists last night. Nothing of value was obtained, all confidential documents having been removed recently.

The purpose of the raid is believed to have been to secure names of informants during the British occupation of Ireland for the purpose of retaliation.

DAIRY EIREANN SENDS COMMISSIONER TO U. S.

Dennis McCullough to Tell of Conditions in Troubled Ulster.

DUBLIN, March 25.—The Foreign Office of the Dairy Eireann has appointed Dennis McCullough of Belfast as a special commissioner to promote the United States and inform the American public of the situation in Northern Ireland (the troubled section of Ulster).

Mr. McCullough sailed from Southampton today on the Mauretania.

PRINTER ROBS AT NIGHT SETS CRIME TALES DAYS

Port Haron Compositor Says He Entered Stores "For Fun."

PORT HURON, MICH., March 25.—Frank Davis, 20, compositor for a local newspaper, robbed downtown stores at night and in the daytime set headlines telling of his exploits, he told Prosecutor Henry Baird today.

Davis admitted thirty robberies, according to the Prosecutor. He said he entered stores "for fun," and divided the proceeds with an unknown accomplice, sought by the police.

Taking 19 or 20 pennies from a cash register, taking Canadian money and leaving American currency undisturbed, and taking materials from a first aid kit, were among the admissions.

HIS WANDERLUST CAUSES MAN OF 71 TO DISAPPEAR

Son Seeks Father Whose Passion for Travel Has Led Him to Prior Unannounced Journeings.

An almost youthful passion for travel has caused Thomas Ritchie, seventy-one, to absent himself from his home at No. 241 Eighth Avenue without so much as a goodbye, according to his son, John, with whom he makes his home. He has been gone since March 1. Ritchie said yesterday his father's adventurous spirit had frequently carried him further from home than his feeble health warranted, but he had always turned up after a short interval when his funds became exhausted.

GREAT RESERVOIR IN RAMAPO VALLEY TO DOOM ESTATES

\$10,000,000 Is Value of Residences Threatened—Appeal to Court Planned.

Private estates worth more than \$10,000,000 will be wiped off the map of New Jersey if the present plan for a reservoir for Bayonne, in the Ramapo Valley, near the border of Oakland, is carried to completion, it was stated today, and Mayor A. H. Walton of Oakland, arranged for a conference with Prosecutor De Yoe of Patterson, with a view to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Among the splendid estates that would be flooded it was said, are those of Emerson McMillan, the New York banker, worth \$5,000,000; the William Kohler estate, \$2,000,000; the C. Chapman estate, \$2,000,000; and that of William Hand, \$500,000.

De Yoe is said to have remarked that it was strange that the report of the State Water Commission in the matter was not filed until after adjournment of the Legislature—making legislation impossible. Gov. Edwards said there had been no effort to prevent legislation and added that the problem of water supply is destined to become a vital one within the next fifty years.

Bayonne gets its water now on a contract expiring in 1929.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE COMPETE ON TRACK

Latter's Distance Men First and Second in Mile in 4:22.2-5.

LONDON, March 25.—Oxford and Cambridge Universities met at the Queen's Club today for their annual athletic contest, with an exceptional field of competitors on both sides. Cambridge thus far has won twenty-five meets, Oxford twenty-three, and five have been tied.

The 100-yard dash was won today by H. M. Abrahams of Cambridge, with S. Butler, also of Cambridge, a close second. The time was 10.1-2.

The one-mile run was won by H. P. Stallard of Cambridge, with W. G. Tatham of Cambridge second. Time, 4m. 22.2-5.

Shotput—A. I. Reese of Lincoln College, Oxford, an American from Nebraska, first; F. K. Brown, also an American from Washington, representing Exeter College, Oxford, second; distance, 37 feet, 2.1-2 inches.

Broad Jump—H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge, first; K. R. Saxton, Cambridge, second; distance, 22 feet.

One Hundred and Twenty-Yard Hurdle—J. F. Patridge, Cambridge, first; A. E. C. Tenneyson, Oxford, second; time, 16 seconds.

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Run—G. M. Butler, Cambridge, first; H. M. Bray, Oxford, second; time, 51.5 seconds.

Three-Mile Run—W. R. Seagrave, Cambridge, first; F. R. Courtney, Thompson, Cambridge, second; time, 15 minutes, 13.5 seconds.

GOVERNOR SIGNS BILLS FOR STATE ROAD WORK

\$8,500,000 Appropriations Carried in Three Measures Approved.

ALBANY, March 25.—Appropriation bills carrying a total of \$8,500,000 for road work were signed by the Governor today.

One measure makes available \$1,232,142, appropriated by the Federal Government for rural post roads, and another appropriates \$1,250,000 from the State Treasury for the same work.

The third bill appropriates \$6,150,000 for the maintenance and repair of State and county highways.

TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADS TO LAWRENCE, MASS.

Use Union Walks Out and Five Others Go Out Monday.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 25.—The strike in the textile mills here began today when the wool sorters, who voted to oppose the 20 per cent. wage cut, finished their work at the Pacific Mill at noon. Four other locals in the textile union voted to strike Monday when the wage cut became effective. Repairmen and mechanics, although not affiliated with the textile workers, voted to strike in sympathy.

Indications today were that 20,000 workers will be on strike Monday.

PREMIER'S ASSAILANT SEEKS PARIS ELECTION

PARIS, March 25.—Catin, notorious assailant of former Premier Clemenceau, has been named candidate of the extreme Socialists in to-morrow's Paris municipal elections.

He will be opposed by Badina, the mutton of Crimes, who is again candidate of the Communists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE SYNAGOGUE
Carnegie Hall, Sunday Morning at 10:45.
DR. SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN.
"MARRIAGE AND INTERMARRIAGE."
(W. 42nd St. at 8th Ave.)
"The Living Christ" and "The Heritage."
All are welcome.

THUG STEALS GEMS WOMAN REFUSED TO RETURN TO DONOR

(Continued From First Page.)

then compelled them to drive him five miles along the boulevard. When he reached a lonely spot he got out and disappeared.

HOLD-UP CHASE AT TIMES SQUARE; YOUTH ARRESTED

Counterman Distracts Thugs' Attention and Patrons Give Alarm—